

RUTLAND HERALD.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DESIGNED TO BE A GENERAL REPOSITORY OF POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, DISCUSSIONAL, MORAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND ENTERTAINING READINGS.

WHITE & GUERNSEY. 1

RUTLAND, VT. JANUARY 3, 1843.

[VOL. 19---NUMBER 1.]

A Little of Everything.

WARTS.—These troublesome and often painful excrescences, covering the hands sometimes to the number of a hundred or two, may be destroyed by a simple, safe and certain application. Dissolve as much common washing soda, as the water will take up—then wash the hands or warts with this for a minute or two, and allow them to dry without being wiped. This repeated for two or three days, will gradually destroy the most intractable wart. Its theory appears to be that warts having a lower vitality than the skin, the alkali is sufficient to produce the disorganization of the former without affecting the latter. The warts never return.

It is estimated that about twenty-five thousand persons have already applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law throughout the Union.

"I see through it," as the boy said when he bored a hole through his Algebra.

Sheridan, when told by his physician that unless he stopped drinking brandy it would eat off the coat of his stomach, replied, "Well, doctor when it has devoured the coat it may commence on the wainscot."

The Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligence announces, under date of Nov. 1, that the Commission charged by ministers to consider the expediency of negro emancipation in the colonies, had decided in its favor.

In the Niger expedition, which proved destructive to almost all the whites, not a single negro died.

Professional Pun.—A poor corset maker, out of work, and starving, thus vented her miserable complaint—"Shame that I should be without bread, I that have stayed the stomachs of thousands!" She might have added:—"Alas! that the cause of so much bustle in the world, should sink into so much neglect."

Married, in Boonsville, Tennessee, Mr. Richard H. Tarr to Miss L. Feathers. This is the latest case of tarring and feathering that we have ever heard of.

Wm. D. Gray, an associate of Richard P. Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, has been sentenced to Sing Sing for 12 years, for burglary. Gray was not associated in the murder of Miss Jewett, but was a confederate of R. in debauchery, and rendered the murderer signal assistance.

Effects of the Tariff.—There is a manufactory of pins in Birmingham, Coan, which can turn out a million a day, and supply the Union. The head is one with the pin, and they are said to be better and preferable in all respects to imported pins. Before the tariff, which imposes a duty of 20 to 30 per cent, on this article as an import, they were able to undersell. Now they have lowered their price five cents per pack—showing, that the effect of a tariff is not to enhance prices to the consumer; but that it is equally beneficial to him as to the domestic manufacturer. The country is enriched.

Influence of Tracts.—During the past year three hundred people in New York have been induced to make profession of religion in consequence of reading the tracts gratuitously circulated by the New York City Tract Society.

The insane among the married and unmarried, as shown by statistics, is three of the former to five of the latter. The Creator undoubtedly meant something when he said, "It is not good for man to be alone."

When a man's mind is in doubt upon any subject and he has heard reiterated a thousand times the various reasonings of his friends, without being able to choose his part determinately, it is wonderful with what eagerness he seeks for any new opinion to put him out of suspense.

Be slow to choose a friend, and slower to change him; be courteous to all, intimate with few; slight no man because he is poor, esteem none because he is rich; and cultivate a constant remembrance that every act of our lives is to be once more presented to our view—in the day of judgment.

He is superstitious who regards merit as sin; and foolish who judges a long face to be a badge of piety; and ignorant who prescribes set rules by which to regulate the conduct of differently constituted minds.

The devil is pleasing on first acquaintance, but his friendship don't wear well. So are friendships formed by the looks of the outside, among his children—the human family.

The population of Paris, according to the census of 1841, amounted to 912,330 inhabitants. To which being added the troops of the garrison and strangers would increase the population to 1,035,000.

Come down from that building, you rascal, and I'll knock your eyes out. "You will, ha!" "Yes, you scoundrel I will." Then I guess on the whole I shan't come down—would you if you was in my place?"

A French provincial academy has offered a gold medal worth 300 francs, for the best essay on Christianity.

Does avarice, while grasping farms and lands on hands, remember that the length and breadth of the shell that holds his soul is all that he can in reality appropriate to his own benefit?

Stop my paper—it costs a York shilling a month; too great a sum to spend in those hard times for the improvement of the minds of myself and family, can't afford it. Read nothing, know nothing, save the shilling and—probably I shall be worth more when I die; must economize." So said one subscriber, and he walked away under the impression that he had acted for his own true interest. Did he, think you?—*Coopersown Gazette*

ADDRESS. To the Citizens of the United States. BY GEORGE COMBE.

At the request of an ardent advocate of a general and efficient system of National Education, we this week commence the publication of an address to the inhabitants of the United States, by the above amiable and philosophic author. Mr. Combe visited this country in the years 1838, 9, and 40. During this period he made a very extensive tour through the country, and was everywhere received with the attention which his talents demanded, from the more enlightened and intelligent part of our community. He had no intention of writing a book on the "Manners and Customs of the Americans," but he found, he says, such marked national characteristics in our people, and so strong a contrast to people of less liberal educational policy, that he was led attentively to examine the whole matter, in order to discover a cause for the salutary effects which he witnessed.

The result of this examination he gave to the world in a work entitled "Notes on the United States," at the close of which is found the Address, which we now propose to copy. We shall be able to complete it in three or four weeks, and ask for it an attentive perusal, as matter which ought to be interesting to every reader.

To the Citizens of the United States:

I have visited various European countries, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, France and Switzerland, besides the British Isles, for the purpose of observing the condition of the people living under different forms of civil and ecclesiastical government, and one of the motives which led me to repair to your shores, was to obtain the means of judging of the influence of democracy on the physical prosperity and mental condition of your nation. I am deeply sensible of the sources of error to which a stranger is exposed in observing and speculating on the institutions of a foreign country; but you will be able to detect and correct the errors regarding your own country into which I may inadvertently fall, and I may be permitted to hope that amidst these will be found some admixture of truth.

The people of the United States are justly proud of their political independence, won at the expense of many sacrifices; and also of the institutions which the distinguished founders of their government framed and bequeathed to them for their guidance; but if I were to ask different Americans in what the superiority of these institutions consists, I should receive a multifarious variety of answers. Does phrenology enable us to attain to any precise views on the subject?

In my previous lectures, I have endeavored to explain to you that happiness consists in the activity of our faculties, and that the greater the number of them called into action, the higher rises our enjoyment. Any object that should delight the eye, would be agreeable; but an assemblage of objects that should simultaneously gratify the eye, the ear, the palate, and the senses of touch and smell, would be universally regarded as yielding a still larger measure of gratification; and so with the internal faculties of the mind. There are three conditions, however, under which this activity must exist to render it productive of the greatest amount of happiness. First, it must never exceed the limits of health; Secondly, The subordination of the inferior to the superior faculties, established by nature, must be preserved; and, Thirdly, The action of the different faculties must be harmonious. The highest enjoyment, therefore, is produced by the virtuous activity of the faculties. The question then presents itself—What effects do different forms of government exercise on the activity of the mental faculties?

We may consider, First, the influence of a despotic form of government, and I select Austria as an example of civilized despotism. In Austria, the emperor is at once the fountain of the laws, and the executive power which carries them into effect. His will rules the empire, and is subject to no constitutional control on the part of the people. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic, and the pope and priests rule as despotically in ecclesiastical as the emperor does in temporal affairs. Nevertheless, the Austrian is a civilized despotism, and rests essentially on opinion. The emperor is not a tyrant, ruling by means of dungeons and bayonets. He is more like the father of his people. He may be seen walking among them without military guards, or other means of protection, safe in their reverence and affections. I have seen the present emperor going to church in the town of Ischl, attended by a servant carrying his prayer book, and two or three gentlemen of his household, so unostentatiously, that when he passed as near to me as I am now to you, I could not have discovered his rank, if I had not been told he was the sovereign of Austria. Austria, moreover, is governed by laws, and the emperor acknowledges that, in regard to the rights of property, these bind him as well as his subjects. In the village of Baden, about twenty miles from Vienna, where there are celebrated baths, the emperor is proprietor of a house in an ordinary street, in which he resides when he visits the springs. The house is in no respect distinguishable in its exterior from those on each side of it. I was told that the late Emperor Francis found it too small, and wished to purchase the contiguous tenement; but that the owner asked an enormous price. The Emperor would not submit to what he considered an imposition, and the proprietor, to force him to his terms, let it for a sort of club-house or tavern. The emperor made no complaint, but insisted that the laws of decorum and propriety should be observed by the inmates; and when I saw it in 1837, I was assured that it still continued the property of the individual. In the same year I saw the present emperor and his household, living in a common street in Ischl. He had purchased or hired four ordinary dwelling houses standing together, and, by internal communications, converted them into one; but in no respect did they differ in their external aspect, from those of the other inhabitants in the same quarter of the town. I mention these unimportant details to convey to you an idea of the spirit of the Austrian government, as it exists in the emperor's hereditary states, because many individuals in America, from reading descriptions of its rule in its conquered Italian provinces, imagine it to be every where a despotism of fire and sword.

In what respect then does this government favor or permit the activity of the mental faculties of its subjects? Viewing the group which constitutes the domestic affections, I answer that it allows them ample scope. Life and property are secure, the soil is reasonably fertile, and industry abounds. The Austrian subjects therefore, may enjoy the happiness of conjugal life and domestic affection as perfectly as you do under your democratic institutions. Again, Looking at the propensities of Acquisitiveness, Self-esteem, and Love of Approbation, these mainstays of exertion in the United States, the Austrians allowed scope for them all. The farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant, may accumulate and preserve wealth in Austria as in America; distinctions of rank are recognised, and the field of ambition is open for men to rise from the humbler to the higher grades. By public service and the favor of the emperor, nobility even may be obtained.

What then, is wanting? In what respect does the Austrian government, as a means of diffusing enjoyments and advancing the civilization of its subjects, fall short of yours? In this, that extremely little scope is allowed for the action of the moral and intellectual faculties beyond the sphere of private life. Man is a social being, and the field of public interest is one in which his higher powers expand, and find their appropriate objects. In Austria, this field is shut up to the people, and is appropriated exclusively by the government. The Austrian people do not manage their own schools and colleges, the affairs of their towns and counties, or appoint their own civil and military officers; nor do they choose their own religious instructors, as you do. The government performs all these duties for them. But phrenology shows us that the very fundamental element of happiness is activity, and that the higher faculties which are vividly employed, the more intense and lasting is the pleasure. Now, when man pursues private and domestic objects only, he gratifies chiefly his propensities, which are selfish and inferior in their nature to his moral faculties. It is when he comes forth into the circle of social life, and becomes an agent in producing public good or evil, that his higher powers begin freely to play. A single incident will serve as an example:—The emperor lately issued an edict, intimating that as his subjects had been injured by accidents occurring on railroads, he will levy a fine of 10,000 florins on the directors of the railroad company for every person who shall in future be injured; and if this shall prove insufficient to arrest the evil, he will suppress the railroad altogether. This edict may in itself be wise and paternal, but the power which issued it has no legal limits. And even this, in my opinion, is not its worst feature.

In your democracy, in such a case, you would put into action a grand jury, an attorney general, a judge, a common jury, and many lawyers, and finally the legislature, before you could accomplish the ends reached by the simple edict of the emperor, and the advantage of all this social machinery does not end merely in protecting your people from oppression; it exercises, and, by exercise, strengthens and carries forward the moral and intellectual faculties of your citizens. The impulse given to the intellect and moral faculties by one of your trials, does not terminate in the court house, any more than a lesson ends in the school. In both instances, the ideas and the activity communicated remain in the mind, and the individual is wiser and better in consequence. He follows his private vocation with more effect, rules his family better, and altogether stands forth a more amply developed rational creature, when trained to use his powers in the important arena of social life. This is the grand effect produced by your institutions, which allow you to manage every interest of the community yourselves.

If an Austrian subject, under the influence of powerful benevolence and enlightened intellect, desire to improve the schools, the roads, the police of his town, the laws, or the mode of administering public offices, the government arrests him in every effort, unless he be employed by itself. If, under the influence of Conscientiousness, Veneration, and enlightened intellect, he wish to purify the religion of his country, he is silenced by priests whom the civil power supports in the exercise of a complete despotism over religious opinion. For instance, in 1839 the church of Scotland sent the Rev. Mr. McChesney, the Rev. Mr. Bonar, the Rev. Dr. Keith, and the Rev. Dr. Black, to Jerusalem to inquire into the condition of the Jews. They returned through Constantinople, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Austria, making investigations into the state of the Jews wherever they went. On the 20th November, 1839, the Rev. Mr. McChesney, in reporting the proceedings of the expedition to the commission of the General Assembly of the Church, informed them that "in Austria, the government will suffer no missionaries. There we were treated with the utmost severity. All our bibles, our English, our Hebrew, our German bibles were taken away; our papers were searched to see if they could discover whether we were missionaries, and what were our intentions. In that country it is out of the question to carry the gospel to the poor misguided population. A missionary might stand up for once, but it would be for the first and last time. They would not allow you to preach the gospel even to the Jews, who were the most ready to receive us; and though they knew they could bring us into difficulty, and get us sent out of the country immediately, we found their synagogue a sanctuary. A Jew, to whom a bible had been given, said in his own tongue, 'none shall see it, none shall see it,' and so far as the Jews are concerned, they are open for the preaching of the gospel!" Education is the first means by which the faculties may be roused into activity. It not only furnishes them with the materials of thought, but wakens and calls forth their latent energies. The Austrian government assumes the control of education, and permits just so much of it to reach the minds of its subjects as will fit them for their condition. The people are instructed in the Roman Catholic as the only true religion, and are taught to look upon themselves as bound to yield implicit obedience to the priests and the emperor. They are allowed to learn mathematics, Greek, and Latin; but moral and political subjects are interdicted, because, where imperfection is detected, these lead to efforts of improvement. If an individual see any thing wrong in the social machine-

ry, he is not encouraged to complain of it even to the government. Any servant, except the highest and most confidential, of the Austrian emperor, who should say that things are better elsewhere, and suggest improvements at home, would be told that he might leave Austria and go into his own Utopia. The government will not permit its subjects even to reside in other countries, to obtain a higher education than their own schools afford. If an individual were to ask a passport to carry his son to France, Switzerland, or England, to complete his education, it would be refused, and he would be asked, "Why should you send your son abroad to spend your money and imbibe false notions? Our schools and colleges are sufficient to teach all that a good subject needs to know."

The general effect of this form of government, then, is that it is fitted to render happy all the humbler class of minds, those individuals who have neither desire nor talents to extend their efforts beyond the private sphere; but that it chains up, and thereby obstructs, the enjoyment of the men of powerful intellect and high moral endowments, whose sphere of action is in public life. The nobler mind, the more heavily does the leaden load of despotism weigh upon its powers. Farther, it imposes fetters on the general mind of the nation and retards progression. The government must move before the people are allowed to stir, and where all rational motives for progression are withdrawn from it, its advance must be slow, or if its pace be accidentally quickened by the genius of an individual sovereign, the effects of his liberality and energy are lost, because the people are not prepared to follow in the path which he opens to them.

[To be Continued.]

First Annual Report Of the New England Silk Convention, at its session held at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 28th 1842.

This interesting report of the N. E. Silk Convention, comprising only the Resolution adopted and numerous extracts from Letters of individuals who have attempted the culture of silk in this country respecting their experience in the trade, we shall copy entire, for no part of it can be dispensed with.

The first extract will embrace a short sketch of the organization of the Convention and Resolutions. Three succeeding numbers of our paper will be required to give the interesting extracts from private letters above mentioned.

Though ourselves entirely unacquainted with the nature of the business of silk growing, or the practicability of its adoption in this country, we have, nevertheless, from a general acquaintance with it, the fixed opinion of those who were acquainted with it, that ultimately this country would enter largely and profitably into the enterprise, and consequently, have ourselves imbibed the sentiment. When it does become a common branch of American industry, the advantages to us will be immense and two fold. 1st. It will be easy and profitable employment to our now almost useless classes of persons, who are compelled to be thus useless for want of employment adapted to their circumstances; viz: the aged and infirm, the weakly constitutions of middle age, and children; besides being equally well adapted employment for females.

2d. If we produce our own silk, an immense national burden will be removed in saving the almost incredible expense of importing the article from abroad. The enterprising spirit of our countrymen is well roused to the magnitude of these considerations, and so sure as they are not entirely mistaken in the feasibility of the undertaking, just so sure will their indomitable perseverance conquer all difficulties in the way and push on the work to ultimate success.

THE REPORT.

Agreeably to a call issued by a committee, appointed for that purpose by the Silk Convention held in Northampton, in 1841, delegates from different parts of New England assembled in Convention in that town, on Wednesday, the 28th Oct 1842.

The convention was organized by the choice of

Hon. EDWARD LICKINSON, of Amherst,

Vice Presidents.

Horace Pickin of Manchester, Ct.

Dr. Artemas Robbins of Bellows Falls, Vt.

Secretaries.

W. W. Thayer of Northampton.

A. A. Hawley of

Business Committee.

Dr. Daniel Stubbins of Northampton,

I. R. Babbott of Oxford,

Timothy Smith of Amherst.

A large number of letters from gentlemen in different parts of the country, giving encouraging accounts of success, and expressing strong confidence in the ultimate triumph of the silk cause in this country were read by Mr. Barbour.

Several gentlemen present then gave their own experience, which fully sustained the statements contained in the correspondence read.

In the afternoon, the Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were discussed in their order, and unanimously adopted. —

Resolved, That in the general progress of the silk business in this country, from year to year, the convention are happy in seeing ample grounds for augmented confidence in all the great principles on which it is based.

Resolved, That, in regard to all agricultural products, there is a broad and well defined distinction to be observed between permanent and transient causes of failure of success; that the permanent causes are climate and soil; and that where these are known to be favorable to any such product, we should never be discouraged by transient causes operating against success, knowing that these causes operate in like manner in regard to all such products. The late frosts of the present season, that nipped in the bud the food of our favorite worms, nipped also, with an impartial hand, our vines and our corn; and the unusual weather of August and September, that injured some of our late crops of worms

injured in like manner our late crops of grain and hay, and fruit.

Resolved, That, as American silk, in the state in which the worm leaves it, has long been known to be of first rate quality, it is adequate proof that the climate and soil of our country are eminently congenial to its culture, inasmuch as these are permanent causes that control the quality of all agricultural products.

Resolved, That the silk culture demands, for its successful prosecution, essentially the same climate, and the same kind of seasons, and the same upland soils, as are required for Indian corn; and, as this crop is successfully cultivated in all the States and Territories of the Union, there is nothing to forbid the co-extensive cultivation of the silk crop.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in America and China the mulberry tree is found in the native forests, it is a manifest indication of Divine Providence, that this country, as well as China, was designed to be a great silk growing country.

Resolved, That we are much gratified in beholding the manifestations of a growing public confidence in the essential merits of the silk business, and we are herein decidedly encouraged to go forward in the business ourselves, using at the same time all appropriate means to enlighten the public mind, and confirm the public confidence still more fully. For this purpose we will freely communicate to individuals, and to the conductors of the newspaper press, the results of our own experience, and such other information as may be in our power, exercising all due care to keep within the limits of rigid truth.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the liberal protection given to the silk business in the new tariff enacted by the congress recently closed; and in the fact that this section of the bill excited no opposition from any quarter of the country, we have a pledge that the policy now established will remain undisturbed; and that amendments will be readily secured, should experience prove them necessary. And, further, inasmuch as our Congress has never imposed discriminating duties, except in favor of such products as may be brought forth from our own fields and work-shops, this act is only the expressed opinion of the intelligent body that passed it, that our country can as well make its own silks, and its cottons and woollens, its hats and its shoes, its nails and its axes.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we at present do not, and for some years cannot furnish our silk manufacturers from our own fields with an adequate supply of the raw material, a heavy duty on raw silk would operate against the manufacturer, and so injure the general business; therefore, for the present, the silk grower must look chiefly to his own State legislature for that measure of legislative aid and encouragement which, in the infancy of his business, he so much needs; and which great considerations of public policy, so clearly demand that he should receive. Hence—

Resolved, That the legislature of the several States of New England, that have hitherto delayed to pass laws granting a bounty on cocoons and reeled silk, be respectfully, yet earnestly, petitioned to enact such laws at their next session; and that those legislatures that have passed such laws, but which laws are near expiring by their own limitation, be, in like manner, petitioned to extend them; and that the friends in the silk cause in the several States be requested to see that memorials on the subject be duly prepared, and circulated, and presented.

Resolved, That our manufacturers and other business men have now every reasonable encouragement to invest, in a wise and careful manner, their funds in this new form of Domestic Labor—growing and manufacturing Silk.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the conductors of the public press for the essential aid they have rendered the silk cause in collecting and diffusing information on the subject, and that their further co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Resolved, That this convention resolve itself into an annual New England Silk Convention, by choosing a Treasurer to take charge of such funds as may be contributed to promote the objects of the convention, and a committee to call the next meeting, at such time and place as they judge best.

Resolved, That the doings of this convention, together with the numerous letters addressed to it, be put into the hands of a publishing committee for publication in pamphlet form, as our report, as they may judge best, and that they draw upon the Treasurer to meet the expenses of the same.

Resolved, That a copy of the Report be sent to each correspondent of the convention, and to each editor of the newspaper press in New England, with the request that he will give its contents to his readers at such times, and in such portions as he may judge conducive to the interests of the silk cause;—and the remaining copies be distributed among the subscribers to the funds of the convention in proportion to the amount severally subscribed.

Dr. Daniel Stubbins of Northampton was chosen Treasurer of the Convention for the current year. A subscription was opened to raise funds to defray expenses incurred by the Convention for the general interests of the silk cause.

The Convention proceeded to the choice of the General Standing Committee contemplated in the 12th resolution, to be composed of one from each of the New England States, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Massachusetts, I. R. Barbour of Oxford; Vermont, Dr. Artemas Robbins of Bellows Falls; N. Hampshire, Warren Dexter of Claremont; Maine, Luther Severance of Augusta; Rhode Island, David Benedict of Pawtucket; Connecticut, Horace Pickin of Manchester.

I. R. Barbour was appointed the Publishing Committee contemplated in the 13th resolution.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to attend to the subject of Memorializing Legislatures in compliance with the recommendations of the 9th resolution:—

Vermont, Mr. — Ford of Woodstock; New Hampshire, Mr. Dexter of Claremont; Maine, Luther Severance; Massachusetts, I. R. Barbour; Rhode Island, David Benedict; Connecticut, Horace Pickin of Manchester.

Voted, That each of the gentlemen on the last Committee be authorized to associate two other gentlemen with him, to aid in accomplishing the object for which the Committee is appointed.

The Convention was then dissolved.